

Wood! Wood!!

Persons owing us, and wishing to pay in wood, will please bring it along. Hickory or Ash is the kind.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

We are indebted to Tazewell W. Newman, Esq., member of the House of Representatives from Franklin county, for a copy of the "Report of the Comptroller of the Treasury to the General Assembly of Tennessee." From it we learn that the gross collections by the Sheriff of Lincoln county, 1853, were \$6,042 22—gross collections by do. in 1854, \$9,431 00. Net collections by Sheriff in 1853, \$5,679 70—net do. by same in 1854, \$8,813 35. Gross collections by Clerk in 1853, \$2,207 30—gross do. by same in 1854, \$2,060 24. Net collections by Clerk in 1853, \$2,114 37—net do. by same in 1854, \$1,972 74. Revenue on Tippling License in 1853 and 1854, \$490 43.

The Report also contains a tabular statement of the taxable property of Tennessee, in 1854. In Lincoln, the number of acres of land is put down at 411,763, which are valued at \$3,516,875. Value of town lots, \$201,425. We have 2,912 slaves, which are valued at \$1,909,350. Value of other taxables, \$336,016. Number of polls, 2,475. Gross tax, \$12,421 65.

The number of acres of land in Tennessee, is 25,278,537, which are valued at \$116,223,808 84. Value of town lots, \$21,546,143 00. Number of slaves, 117,532, which are valued at \$71,172,897 00. Value of other taxables, \$10,069,203 97. Number of polls, 102,620. Gross tax, \$411,852 10.

The following table shows the valuation of all the taxable property of the State, the average value of land per acre, and the average value of slaves:—

Year.	Value of Property.	Average Value of Land per Acre.	Average Value of Slaves.
1836.	\$117,485,136 00.	\$4 00.	\$584 800
1838.	125,013,756 00.	3 82.	540 00
1840.	122,957,624 00.	3 84.	543 00
1842.	118,857,672 00.	3 55.	509 00
1844.	109,174,121 00.	3 35.	420 00
1846.	113,117,959 00.	3 03.	413 72
1848.	129,510,043 00.	3 06.	467 44
1850.	159,558,183 00.	3 25.	506 93
1852.	189,621,119 00.	3 84.	547 26
1854.	219,011,047 81.	4 60.	605 52

THE TRADE IN HUMAN FLESH.—The following statement is calculated to produce a thrill of horror in every feeling heart. Where is Wilberforce?

Arrival of Another Detachment of Factory Girls.—Among the passengers by the ship Star of Empire, which arrived at this port on Wednesday, from Liverpool, were about sixty Scotch girls, engaged to work in the factories here. They were mostly young, neatly dressed, and some of them are quite good looking. They were forwarded to Holyoke, their place of destination, last evening, via the Boston and Worcester railroad.—Boston Traveler, Oct. 23.

The poor children, torn from the parental roof, and from all other endearments of native land and home, and sold to New England cotton spinners, without benefit of the habeas corpus, or Hiss Committee, are "forwarded to their destination" without the special wonder of a single philanthropist in Boston. If they only had been destined to raise cotton instead of spinning it, what an uproar there would have been in Faneuil Hall and the Fish Market.—Charleston Mercury.

The Charleston Evening News, a paper with Know-Nothing proclivities, says: "It will be observed from the action of the American Council here, that the present organization of the American Order at Charleston is virtually abandoned. It is the end of what has been called Know-Nothingism in our city. The name, and all which has peculiarly distinguished it, apart from the principle that 'Americans shall rule America,' have been repudiated and consigned to oblivion."

The Northern Know Nothings.

We are told at times that the Northern Know Nothings are becoming national. The convention of the party at Cincinnati, composed of delegates from eleven States, adopted the following resolution by a vote of 93 to 11 electoral votes:

"That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an infraction of the plighted faith of the nation, and that it should be restored; and if efforts to that end should fail, Congress should refuse to admit into the Union any State tolerating slavery, which shall be formed out of any portion of the territory from which that institution was excluded by that Compromise."

An Abolition Discovery.

One Parker Pillsbury, writing to the London Anti-Slavery Standard, referring to Washington signing the first Fugitive Slave Law, says:—"Never before was there so deliberate a conspiracy to crush the rights of immortal man!" The New York Day-Book asks: "Can anything be imagined more atrocious than this? The immortal Washington deliberately conspiring to crush the rights of man, which he had spent eight years in vindicating! The same precious traitor then goes on and in speaking of slavery says:

The system should be regarded not as an institution but as a crime—a crime committed by somebody. And the criminals are the people who do the deed directly and aid others in doing it. The American Union so much glorified was a bold and daring conspiracy against liberty!"

"Can any one doubt that there is a settled determination between the abolitionists of this country and England to break up the American Union!"

The Prayers of the Church.—The Portland (Me.) Argus says: We are informed by good authority that at a Baptist Convention held in Kennebec county since the election, a resolution was passed in substance as follows:

"Whereas, several of our brethren, at the recent election, voted against the present State Administration, therefore, 'Resolved, That the prayers of the churches be requested in their behalf, that they be forgiven their sin and brought to repentance.'"

An Important Bill.

Mr. John A. Jones, of this county, has introduced an important bill in relation to the "faithful execution of the fugitive slave law" by the Northern States. It is entitled, "A bill to be entitled an act to provide for garnishment in certain cases, and for other purposes;" and it provides that any citizen of this State, who has lost or may lose a slave by his escape or abduction to another State, and who has made an ineffectual demand upon the Governor of said State for his return, shall have remedy by garnishment against any citizen of this State, or any county, who may be indebted to a citizen or corporation of the State refusing or neglecting to surrender the fugitive. The bill contains stringent provisions to prevent the garnishee's evading the law; and it provides that his payment of the amount due to the garnisher shall operate his release, to that amount, of his indebtedness to the citizens or corporation of the State so refusing to carry out the fugitive slave law.—Columbus (Ga.) Sun.

The free States elect 144 members of Congress, and the slave States 90.

The United States Ahead.

Some time ago we published a brief statement of the entire tonnage of the world, in which it appeared that the United States are travelling close on the heels of Great Britain. That was an old estimate and was not up to the times. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine has a more accurate account, from which we learn that this country outstrips John Bull. We give the table below. It exhibits the amount of the shipping of the world in 1854, and shows that our commerce is at the head of the nations:

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
United States.	40,500	5,661,416
Great Britain & Colonies.	38,960	5,043,270
France.	4,354	715,030
Spain.	7,385	379,421
Sardinia, Tuscany, Naples, Sicily and Papal States.	17,056	546,021
Austria.	7,039	324,447
Greece.	3,970	241,381
Turkey.	2,220	182,000
Holland.	2,090	456,462
Hamburg.	369	119,884
Bremen.	500	160,000
Prussia.	1,950	368,729
Denmark.	4,789	208,109
Norway.	852	368,682
Sweden.	888	147,928
Mexico and the States of South America.	1,530	198,735
Russia.	—	105,609

The Shipping of the world is estimated at 145,500 vessels, and the aggregate tonnage at 15,500,000.

Hunt's Magazine estimates that at \$50 the ton, the shipping of the world is worth the enormous amount of \$775,000,000.

Western Movement of the British Fleet.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer gives what he considers a natural and obvious explanation of the movement of the British squadron: "It is that a secret tripartite exists between France, England and Spain, for the defence of Cuba, and that Spain has insisted upon the dispatch of his fleet, as a proof of the sincerity of her Allies, and as a condition, precedent to her raising an auxiliary army to aid them in the Eastern war. If it is the purpose of the British Government to make a demonstration in support of their pretensions in Central America, serious work may be expected. Our position is such that we would be obliged in that case to support the filibusters on both coasts against these European invaders. Let but the word be given by the government, and thousands of gallant and adventurous spirits will rush to the standard of the latter, to repel the arrogance of foreign intervention. One thousand men are already organized in California to support Walker, and thousands more in all parts of the country are eager to join Kinney the moment the interdict of our Government, which stamps his enterprise with illegality, is removed. The Mosquito Protectorate is an obsolete idea, and so is the notion of any sort of a European Protectorate over Greytown and the great line of communication between the two oceans."

THE PORK TRADE.

We learn that pork has been engaged in Benton at 2c, and corn at 15c. Apples cannot be taken care of. Some of the farmers have cribbed them like corn.—Fayetteville (Ark.) Independent.

The Hog market was very quiet yesterday, so far as sales were concerned. We continue to quote nominally \$6 25 to \$6 50. All the houses were killing yesterday.—Louisville Journal 5th inst.

PORK.—Pork is selling in this market at from \$5 to \$5 50, net—the former being the ruling figure. Some sellers ask as high as \$6, but we have heard of no contracts at that price.—Lebanon Herald, 6th.

Pork was sold here on Saturday last at 6c; but the general price, we believe, does not go above \$5 50.—Franklin Review, 7th.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3. Hogs.—On Thursday, 200 head, averaging 180 lbs, at 6 1/2c, immediate delivery. Other sales have taken place at 6 1/2c, but to a limited extent. Buyers appear willing to open the season at 6 1/2, but holders ask 6 1/2. We notice at Cincinnati that prices have a downward tendency. Dispatches received from that point show less firmness in the market. The average of hogs this season is much larger than last, and the crop is supposed to be fully ample for any demand that may arise. Money matters will hardly admit of the usual heavy transactions, and with the general uncertainty regarding the demand, foreign and domestic, our city packers have, as yet, done comparatively nothing.

President's Message.

It appears from the letters of Washington correspondents, that the Message will not be sent out to press in advance of the mails. We approve most decisively of this policy, as it will leave no room for special favors to preferred presses by those who happened from their position, to be able to secure the first copies of it.

The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun gives the following conjectures in reference to its contents: It is not probable that anything in regard to our foreign affairs of special importance will occur, within a week after the 31 of December, so as to require a modification of the message, unless indeed Mr. Buchanan's despatches expected to-morrow should not be conclusive upon some points. In that case, the message prepared for Monday or Tuesday, the 3d or 4th, might hold a very different tone from that which further advices might suggest. The message will, in no probable event, be other than of an amiable temper in regard to our relations with foreign nations.

It is said—and it is quite probable—that the message will present and enforce the views of this administration in regard to Central American affairs. Upon this subject no new policy and no new pretension can be put forward on our part. The present Executive, upon its accession to power, took the ground that the right of eminent domain over the Mosquito coast is in the State of Nicaragua. In a document submitted to Congress in 1853, Secretary Dobbin states that San Juan del Norte is, according to the view of this government, within the rightful jurisdiction of Nicaragua. Thus we ignore and resist the claim and pretensions of Great Britain to any jurisdiction in San Juan or elsewhere, in virtue of her Mosquito protectorate. There is nothing new in this position on our part, for it is the same which was taken by the Taylor and Fillmore administrations. There is no reason to expect any difficulty on that score—until one or the other party shall attempt to assume exclusive possession of the territory in question—a purpose both parties disclaim.

PURCHASE OF CUBA.—A letter from London to the New York Courier and Enquirer, informs the public that the purchase of Cuba by the United States is possible if the latter will give two hundred million of dollars, one-half to be applied to the liquidation of the foreign debt of Spain, and the other half to the liquidation of the home debt. One hundred millions of dollars is about one-fifth of the face value of the foreign debt of Spain, which stated in full is £100,000,000, but the faith of Spain is of such a nature that the bond-holders would gladly accept one hundred millions of dollars from the United States as full payment.

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In the Georgia Penitentiary there are 179 convicts—30 more than the cells can accommodate.

News from Europe.

Arrival of the Steamer AMERICA. New York, Dec. 5. The London papers are full of peace rumors; among the rest is one that the Prussian Envoy had an interview with the Czar, and obtained his consent to inform the Western Powers of his willingness to treat for peace. It is considered a doubtful rumor. Also reported that Canrobert has concluded a treaty with Sweden, to take effect in the spring when Sweden is to cooperate, by sea and land, with the Allies. This is doubtful.

No active hostilities in the Crimea or Asia. It is rumored, however, that Allies have determined to bombard the Russian position at Sebastopol.

The King of Sardinia is in Paris. The troubles between the American Minister and Greece are settled. The town of Nariopoli, on the North coast of the Sea of Azoff, was bombarded by the Allies on the 30th of October, and set on fire. In the midst of the assault the Austrian merchants residing there hoisted the Austrian flag over their warehouses, when the firing ceased.

It is rumored that Gen. Wrangle menaces the allied position at the Strait of Yenikale. The Allies have 3,000 troops; and are expecting large reinforcements. A large allied force embarked at Eupatoria and sailed westward.

No later intelligence from Kars. Omar Pasha's vanguard reached Okrun. BALTIC.—Admirals Dundas and Baidit, with part of the allied fleet, were in the Bay of Kiel. Letters from Constantinople describe a bad state of affairs. Numerous robberies had occurred in the open streets. There is an increasing fanaticism against Christians, especially the French. The allied Commander called on the Turkish troops to prevent further outrages, under threats of taking the Police regulations of the city.

The Spanish Government is reported unanimously in favor of joining the alliance, but defer for the present. There is a prospect of the Sound dues Convention opening on the 20th of November at Copenhagen.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—It is reported that Lord Palmerston has determined on the dissolution of Parliament and that a new Parliament will be called in February.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 17.—The last accounts from Asia represent that Omar Pasha expected a battle with Gen. Mouravieff.

The steamship St. Louis, from Havre and Southampton, arrived to-day with London dates of 21st ult. She brings the following intelligence not contained in the Halifax dispatch of the America's news:

Three magazines belonging to the French artillery, were blown up near Inkerman, killing 70 soldiers and 2 officers, and wounding 100 soldiers and 10 officers. The magazines contained 30,000 kilogrammes of powder, 600,000 cartridges, and 300 charge shells, all of which were destroyed.

A large quantity of Russian grain was destroyed along Gresknear coast. A large fire occurred in Paris, by which the Government Bakery was consumed. It contained 28,000 quintals of corn, and an equal quantity of flour and biscuit.

The Czar has dismissed Prince Menschikoff as Chief of his Staff, and appointed Gen Oldenburg in his stead.

Advices from Kars state that Gen Monriavreuff, overcome by his defeat before Kars, became insane. Gen. Pufussoff assumed the command.

NAVAL ACTIVITY.—Notwithstanding the peaceful statements of the Washington press, there are indications that our government is preparing actively for some naval demonstration in the West Indies. According to the New York Post, there is considerable movement at the Brooklyn Navy Yard just now, and it is rumored that the Secretary of the Navy has given orders for the immediate equipment of the sloop of war Fal-mouth, as well as the new unfinished frigate, both, it is said, destined for the West Indies. The U. S. sloop of war Cyane has already gone to join the squadron on the same station, and the U. S. frigate Potomac, the flag ship of the Home Squadron, will sail to-day from New York for the West Indies. Here are two vessels certainly known to be destined for that region, and two more rumored to be. Considerable activity is also manifested in the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

GLEANINGS FROM PAPERS, With Editorial Sprinklings.

Kossuth, in a letter to the New York Times, speaking of the sending of a British squadron into the Gulf, says there is much speculation and uncertainty in England in regard to the objects in view by the government. The prevailing opinion is that the movement has something to do with British designs in Central America. Kossuth says: "Of two things you can rest assured. The first is that the commercial classes are extremely alarmed at the bare idea of the possibility of a conflict with the United States, the second is that no body here believes that Brother Jonathan will prove a coward, or condescend to excuse. We look with great interest for news from America."

A BANK OFFICER LOCKED UP.—The Boston Mail says:

"As an officer of one of our city banks was closing up business, a short time since, he entered the safe, key in hand, to see that all was right, when another officer, not knowing he was in there, closed the safe doors, and the spring lock fastened the gentleman inside. Here was a fix—but after much anxiety another key was procured, and the prisoner duly liberated."

It is said that Mrs. John Tyler—who was a Gardiner—is heir to a just-discovered fortune in England by which she will get \$500,000.—Think of John Tyler being accidentally President of the United States, accidentally marrying one of the handsomest women in America, and accidentally having a fortune of half a million!

According to the Chicago (Ill.) Democrat the Marine Bank of that city has, within the last eighteen days, paid checks to the amount of \$1,200,000, drawn by E. H. Haddock, Esq., of Chicago on account of purchases of wheat. One of the checks was for \$92,000, and another for \$68,000.

The Russian Minister at Washington, it is stated, has commissioned farmers in several States to purchase horses for the Russian service. The Albany Argus says that one man in Schenectady county has an order for 20,000.

A few days since, a train of cars arrived at Richmond, Ind., on its way to Cincinnati, to which was attached four locomotives. The cars were forty-seven in number, forty of which were laden with live hogs.

The Post Master General has directed, that from and after the 1st of January next, all prepaid letters must have postage stamps placed upon them.

Gardner R. Earles has been sentenced to be hung at Knoxville, on the 7th of December, for the murder of his wife.

The Editor of the Eddyville (Iowa) Free Press boasts that a lady of that place under twenty-one years of age has been the mother of SEVEN children.

Three hundred millions of dollars worth of gold have been brought to the Atlantic States, from California, since 1849.

At an idiot asylum in the north of England, seven out of ten of the patients are the children of parents related to each other by the laws of consanguinity.

During the year 1854 one hundred and sixty-four men were hung in the United States for murder. Of this large number only seven could read, write or cypher.

Maury county, Tenn., has refused, by a decided vote, to make a county subscription to the capital stock of the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad.

Consequence of Carrying a Knife.—Mr. Melvin, one of the killed by the Pacific Railroad calamity, was found with a bowie knife, which he had on, thrust up to the hilt in his body. He was terribly mangled.

Indiana.—The Democratic majority in this State, at the late election, is stated at 20,000 over the Fusionists. A year ago it was about 20,000 for the Fusionists.

Mr. Buchanan, in his dispatch to our Government, states that professions of friendship were never more strongly expressed by the British Cabinet towards the United States than now.

Last year the Democrats had but one member in the Massachusetts House of Representatives; this year they have chosen thirty.

NEW FALL AND Winter Goods.

Neil, Moors & Wright HAVE JUST RECEIVED from New York and Philadelphia, the largest and most complete stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, they have ever offered—bought at low prices, and for sale at profits as small as any House in his section of country can afford. Among the many descriptions of

LADIES DRESS GOODS Are elegant new style fancy silks; Rich colored delaines, a new style; " Polka delaines, a new style; " Satin striped turquoises; " Black and satin striped silks; " Plain delaines all colors; Merinoes; Tames cloth, Canton cloth, new mourning goods, Coburg cloth all colors, etc., etc. We have a choice lot of talmas, mantles, cloaks, shawls, ladies' cloak cloths and trimmings, dress-trimmings of every style, bonnets, ribbons, shawl, belt and cap ribbon, ladies' misses and children's gloves and hosiery, large assortment, head dresses, jet bracelets, beads, etc.

FOR HOUSEKEEPERS, We have marvellous quilts, table-diaper and table-cloths, towels, diaper, crash, etc., napkins, cotton diaper, bird's eye do, furniture covers, oil cloth table covers, carpeting—a fine stock of oil cloth carpeting, etc., etc. Washboards, brooms, brushes, etc.—bed blankets beautiful lot.

GENTLEMEN'S GOODS. Super black French cloths all prices, super brown, blue and olive drab, black French cassimeres all qualities, fancy cassimeres a large stock, fancy cut velvet for vests, black cut do, heavy beaver cloths for overcoats, black, brown, blue and drab, 6-4 double milled black dooskin, black fur cape cassimeres, 6-4 double milled, fancy cassimeres, heavy worsted black leather cloths.

Ready Made Clothing of all kinds—India rubber coats, pants and leggings, water proof shoes (gentlemen, ladies and misses) blankets of all colors and qualities, very cheap.

BOOTS & SHOES, A superior assortment, consisting of gent's calf water proof boots, heavy calf water proof do, light dress boots, heavy kip brogans, etc., ladies' shoes, sewed calf, fine kid, pegged and sewed, gloire kid a very fine article, common kip, etc., gent's shoes, unbound kip, lined and bound do, heavy calf light do, youth's bound and unbound kip, calf do, brogans, Children's and misses shoes all qualities.

HATS, HATS, Hungarian, Kossuth, shaggy, oval, A rockland, empire, plumed, black, brown and pearl, boys black wide awake, boys black do, childrens black and fancy, boys black and pearl mole skin, do cloth and velvet caps, childrens do.

Grateful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuance and pledge our best efforts to merit the same. NEIL, MOORES & WRIGHT, sept. 13, 1855.



CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD. NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT. Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder! A N Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pusules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Agues and Fevers, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worms, Tetters, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubbish Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Impure blood in Life, or Impurity of the Blood. (2) This great and effective medicine, the Purifier of Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "Carter's Spanish Mixture." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affection of the Kidneys, Disease of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by the use of this great and inestimable remedy.

For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture will remove all sallowness of countenance, causing those manifold eruptions, gives elasticity to the step, and improves the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The press, hotel-keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. Call on the Agent and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all Medicines has performed. None genuine unless signed Bennett & Beers, Proprietors, No. 3, Pearl Street, Richmond, Va.; to whom all orders for supplies and agencies must be addressed. For sale by Mr. E. W. McKinnier & Miller, Fayetteville, Robinson, Roane & Co., Shelbyville, and by dealers in medicine generally. May 3, 1855—12m.

Daguerreotypes!!

J. B. HILL, GRATEFUL for the patronage he has heretofore received from this community, again offers his services as an Artist to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and vicinity. Rooms at Odd Fellows' Hall, sept. 15, 1855—12m.